Washington Sentinel.

WM. M. OVERTON AND CH. MAURICE SMITH.

CITY OF WASHINGTON

Mr. H. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street, Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel, in receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

OCTOBER 30, 1853.

HON. DAVID T. DISNEY, of Ohio, ha arrived in this city and taken rooms at the National.

HON. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, is also in the city and stopping at the National.

CUBA AND THE APPRENTICE SYSTEM

Our paper of the 23d inst. contained a com munication from an able and eminent states man, in which attention was invited to the in strumentalities that England is said to be putting into operation to introduce into the Island of Cuba a system of African apprenticeship, preparatory to a total abolition of slavery in that island. The plan of Great Britain is thus alluded to in the communication to which we

"But I will never consent for Great Britain to control the destiny of Cuba, so as to fill it with hordes of native apprenticed Africans, and plant by degrees another black republic, like degraded Hayti, on the borders of the southern States."

In our paper of the same date, we published an article from the Washington Union, in which the following reference is made to the interference of Great Britain in the affairs of Cuba:

"The rumors which have prevailed for some time as to the interference of Great Britain in the slavery question in Cuba are revived, with cir-cumstances of coroboration so strong that there is but little room left for doubt as to their truth. It but little room left for doubt as to their truth. It has been about twelve years, if our memory is not at fault, since Sir Robert Peel justified the proposition to indemnify the owners of slaves in Jamaica for their emancipation, upon the ground that the measure of abolishing slavery in that island would exert an influence upon this continent, and that twenty millions of pounds sterling would be well spent for such an object. That policy, as we believe, has been steadily pursued by the British government, and is now actually consummated, or is about being consummated, in the scheme of introducing apprentices from Africa consummated, or is about being consummated, in the scheme of introducing apprentices from Africa into Cuba, with the consent of Spain and under the protection of British ships-of-war, to be worked for ten years as slaves; with the further agreement that slavery shall cease to exist in the island at the end of fifty years. We have reason to believe, from our private advices from Havana, that wealthy Spaniards in Cuba are now negotiating for the sale of African apprentices at fixed prices, in anticipation of importations. for which arrangements have been made with the government of Madrid, and sanctioned and guaranteed by the British government."

Some of the presses and politicians of the country have thought fit to characterize these well-authenticated facts as nothing more than idle and baseless rumors, gotten up for political effect. They denounce them as the offspring of unmanly fears, or as the spurious coinage of designing men, who hope to reap benefit from the excitement they are so well calculated to produce.

Are these mere rumors, or are they facts We incline to the opinion-nay, we believethat they are facts. In addition to the private and well authenticated evidence on which the Union and our correspondent based their opinions, letters, and advices from Havana, of the highest credit, as late as the 21st instant, have been received, confirmatory of the reports to which we allude. These private advices assert, too, that no British cruisers have been seen on the coast of Cuba for two months, and with no molestation or hindrance. If this be so, and we cannot entertain the shadow of a doubt of its truth, is it not the strongest confirmation that we can have of the existence of the plan to which we allude?

Our respected contemporary of the National Intelligencer is among the doubting. It does not, we believe, attach any importance to these rumors. Its issue of yesterday morning contains a communication over the signature of "An American," in which the whole scheme is pronounced not only improbable, but impossible, and a long array of facts and reasonings entered into to disprove it. The pressure on our columns to-day will not admit of such a notice as that communication calls for, and we must content ourselves with a few brief references to it. One paragraph reads thus:

"That Great Britain and France feel a jealousy towards us on the subject of Cuba. I have but little doubt, and that both are determined that we shall not possess it, and that they will prevent it at any risk or cost, I have as little. For this we at any risk or cost, I have as little. For this we are in a great measure, if not altogether, indebted to the filibustering movements in the United States in connexion with the island, and, I am sorry to add, to the tacit approbation which such movements have received from the party, if not from the administration, in power. Under this feeling on the part of those two Powers it may readily be believed that both of them, particularly Great Britain, may be anxious, and are even making exertions to introduce the apprentice system into Cuba, tain, may be anxious, and are even making exer-tions to introduce the apprentice system into Cuba, which they will urge upon Spain, and probably of-fer large inducements to her to adopt; but nothing short of a public official declaration from Great Bri-tain, followed by action on her part, can induce a belief that she will or can assent to the revival of the African slave trade with that island, and thus willight anyw her eater upon publicly avow her entry upon a career which she has herself declared in the most solemn manner to be piracy. Under the circumstances of the case it is not only improbable, but impossible."

From this it appears that if the views of the writer are to prevail, we must wait for an offi cial declaration from Great Britain, and consequent action on her part, before we can be lieve in any such scheme with reference to Cuba, and before we can take any steps to arrest it. Does it not strike the writer, that this would be the most shocking diplomacy in the world? Wait until the mischief is done before any steps are taken to guard against it! Why, the old adage is manifestly not remembered by the correspondent of the Intelligencer, which runs thus: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

It occurs to us, that if Great Britain has such designs as those imputed to her, she would seek to blind us to them until the mischief should be done.

But it was not without astonishment-the profoundest astonishment—that we saw such opinions and sympathies expressed, as are to be found in the following extract from the same communication. The writer says:

"If Spain thinks proper to adopt the apprentice system, or even to emancipate her slaves in Cuba, how far we might be authorized to interfere under the circumstances of the case would be a question of grave import. Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other States of this Union, have abolished slavery, which formerly existed within their limits on the same footing as

it now exists in South Carolina and Louisiana; and had Great Britain. France, or Spain, who then possessed slave colonies in our vicinity, interfered to prevent it as a dangerous example for their slaves, it is to be presumed we should have told them to mind their own business, and we would manage our own as it best suited us, and now, if Maryland or Virginia, Georgia or Texas, thought it proper or advisable to pass laws for the gradual or immediate emanciation of their negroes, the entire nation, with an unprecedented unanimity, would consider it a just cause of war if Spain or any other power should make an effort to prevent it."

But distasteful as the extracts already given are, as revolting to warm impulsive American patriotism, they pale before the enormities with all due respect) of the closing paragraph

(with all due respect) of the closing paragraph, which is as follows:

"If, according to the reports on the subject, the proposed plan is for the apprentice system to continue for fifty years, and the slaves to be emancipated only in the year 1900, it is hardly an object for us to trouble ourselves at present, as the American generation of that day, numbering at least one hundred millions of souls within the present limits of the Union, will be amply able to take care of their interests and to settle the question according to the circumstances of the times, as they may then think it most proper and advantageous."

We are not to take care of posterity! A reat nation like ours to live for the present t must not and should not look to the future If such views are to prevail, then what avails the far-seeing sagacity of the statesmen who have adorned and illustrated our country!-The man who cannot see one inch beyond his nose is preferable far to them. But our space loes not admit of any further notice of the Intel-

igencer's communication. This subject of Cuba and its future relation with us, involve many considerations—one of which is the sympathy between the national democrats of the north, and the people of the south, which we will avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to present.

THE UNION of yesterday republishes the communication addressed to us by Judge Bronson, of New York. After a long time the Union, which had been considered, at a distance from Washington, the organ of the administraion, vindicated itself from the unworthy and degrading imputation, and it affords us much pleasure-very much pleasure-to copy and give currency to that vindication.

Although our earnest exertions are directed oward peace, yet we cannot permit the statenent to go forth uncontradicted that Greene . Bronson was removed from the collectorship of the port of New York because he was comnitted to freesoil heresies. The truth demands vindication always from every truthful man. Therefore we say that the effort which has been made, first by Mr. Guthrie, and since by his officious satellites, to make it appear that Judge Bronson was removed from office because he intermeddled improperly and offen sively in political affairs, or because he ap pointed freesoilers to office, is a bold and barefaced attempt to deceive, mislead, and bamboozle the public.

In our humble comprehension it appear nost strange and inexplicable that abolition sm can be driven from the democratic party by admitting abolitionists into full communic and fellowship. Perhaps we may be dull and of slow intelligence; yet we do not see now, and do not believe that we will ever be able to ee, that any good can be won for any cause by trampling on true, honest, sterling men, and by giving the right-hand of fellowship to faction-ists and trattors, who are incapable of appreciating principle, and whose conduct is regulated by no higher motive than a lust for the poils or a sentiment of personal revenge.

As we have said before, we may be dull of comprehension, yet there are some things which goes of Africans, and that these vessels meet | eral Pierce's letter to Major Lally was right and true. If the southern people can consent to stand with arms folded while such men as Daniel S. Dickinson, Lewis Cass, and Stephen A. Douglas are crushed down by the malign influence of mean and miserable factionist then the south has no right to look beyond Ma son and Dixon's line for help when the day of trial comes.

Does not every one remember the bitter and herce war that was waged on the Wilmot proviso? Does not every grown man remember how the democracy of the country assailed the whigs because they rejoiced when Ford beat Weller in Ohio, and Johnson beat Longstreth in Pennsylvania? What was the cry then? What has been the cry since then? The ery was, and has been, that the southern whigs naintained their relations with the northern whigs, while the northern whigs were coalescing with abolition and freesoil influences. How, hen, can a southern democrat face the fact that such men as John Van Buren and John Cochrane are to be admitted into the democratic

The safety of this Union depends on the emocratic party. If that party permits its organization to become corrupt—if it suffers its action to be ruled and regulated by unworthy motives-if it allows treason and facion to become its exponents, then the confedeacy our fathers framed is destroyed and overhrown. We must then have but one choice We must choose between discordant and belligerent States and a consolidated empire. For ourselves, our choice is made. We shall do all we can to uphold and maintain this confederacy, not as a Union of force and compulsion, but as an Union bound together and cenented by common hopes and common fearsby common traditions and a common futureby a common language and a common religion.

A Committee of the Virginia State Agicultural Society, consisting of Messrs. W. Boulware and Johnston Barbour, had an interview o-day, with the President of the United States on the subject of the guano trade. Their obect, representing the views of the Association and of the people of Virginia, without doubt, is to induce the President to adopt proper means to rid the country of the odious monopoly in the trade in this article. We establish no monop lies ourselves, and we should, for a still stronger reason, permit no foreign government to estab-lish them among us. We are happy to learn that the President concurs with them in their views, and is determined to carry them out with energy, and with all the means which his position affords him.

The national democrats of Middleses ounty, Mass., in a recent convention, adopted resolutions repudiating all coalition with freesoilers. They nominated a separate ticket for legislative officers.

MORE MUD.

We clip from the "True Democrat," the or gan, par excellence, of the softs in the city of of New York, the two following paragraphs:

of New York, the two following paragraphs:

"The County Meeting,—Let the democracy bear in mind that the county meeting, for the purpose of ratifying our city nominations, will take place this evening, at Tammany Hall. Several distinguished speakers will be present to address the meeting, among which are Hon. Martin Grover, John Van Buren, and the Hon. John A. Dix. The distinguished speakers, and the brilliant prospects before the free democracy, all unite in inviting a grand rally, to shew the bolters that the democratic masses are where bolters that the democratic masses are, where they always have been, true to Tammany Hall.'

"The Speakers To-Night.—The unterrified democracy of this and the adjoining cities, will have an opportunity this evening of hearing some of the most distinguished orators attached to the democratic party. Among those who will positively address the assemblage at Tammany Hall we see the name of our popular candidate for attorney general, Martin Grover, esq. Mr. Grover addressed the monster meeting at Albany, last night, and then took the cars for this city. He is one of the most brilliant orators in the State. The Hon John Van Buren is also on hand this time, and will, in company with several other 'shining lights,' be present, and 'define his position.'" "THE SPEAKERS TO-NIGHT .- The unterrifie

According to the above extracts, the meet ng to be held is a meeting of the free democracy-in other words, of the abolitionists and freesoilers. It is to be addressed by Messrs. Grover, Van Buren, and Dix, the leaders of that party in New York, known as the softs or freesoilers. The free democracy is composed of men hostile to the Constitution-in that they are hostile to that peculiar institution of the south which is provided for and protected by the Constitution. They are unmitigated abolitionists-they are moral and political destruc tives and incendiaries. When the "True Democrat" speaks of the "free democracy," does it mean to include itself and the softs generally in that category? If so, the honesty of the declaration, at this time, almost atones for the dishonesty of the views and principles of that debauched and demoralized faction.

We have it thus chronicled in the True Der ocrat-published in the face of day, and declared before the world, that the leading spirits among those men who are attempted to be palmed off on the country as the peculiar and Simon Pure national democrats, and passed off on the south as its special friends and guardians—that these leading spirits are to address the free democracy! These men, put beside Bronson, and Dickinson, and their noble com peers, are as Hyperion to a Satyr; and yet we are gravely and presumptuously called on by men and presses, high in place and influence, to drive the latter from their seats in the congregation of the democracy, and instal, with solemu pomp and imposing formality, these free emocrats, as they call themselves, in the vacant places. This is what the good men and the true men of the north and the south are formally called on to do.

We can hardly credit-although the evide stands with such painful distinctness before and around us-that any member of the governnent can sympathize with these foes to the peace and happiness of their country, and treat with scorn and contamely those whose only rime is a solicitude for their country's peace and an attachment to its Constitution.

But we have the satisfaction of believing hat if true manhood and virtue and patriotsm have not departed from the earth, the masses of the people, north and south, will set the seal of their reprobation on these bad men, who thus boldly avow themselves the "free democracy" of the country. At the head of this organization stands Joshua R. Giddings. Wendal Phillips, Lloyd Garrison, Abby Folom, and that notorious buck negro, Fred Douglas, the best, we believe, of the crew. Mark the association, mark the fraternal embraces that are now shocking the taste and the moral sense of the nation, and brand the whole ribe from the highest to the lowest.

THE RESPONSE OF NEW YORK.

We take the following from the columns of the Albany Arms of the 27th. Nothing has occurred for a long time that has so stirred the ountains of the great deep, as the removal of Judge Bronson. Perhaps Mr. Guthrie begins o understand that he has made a grievous blunder that he cannot easily repair:

"THE RESPONSE OF NEW YORK -The noval of Judge Bronson has called forth an almost unanimous expression of reprobation from the newspaper press of New York city from the newspaper press of New Tork Chy. The single exceptions are the abolition Evening Post, and perhaps the Morning Times, a whig journal in the interest of the administration. With these fortunate exceptions, the voice of the press is unanimous. Democratic, whig, the press is unanimous. Democratic, whi and neutral newspapers all speak in one tone that of disgust at the shameful hypocrisy and meanness of the Guthrie letters, abhorrence for meanness of the Guthrie letters, abhorrence for the temper and feeling they disclose, and re-gret at the loss of the able and unexceptionable public officer who has been selected as a 'vic-tim.' The language of stern and bold rebuke is spoken, too, by every class of citizens in the great metropolis.

great metropolis.
"A meeting of the members of the bar "A meeting of the members of the bar was held yesterday afternoon at the Law Institute Library Rooms, for the purpose of tendering to Judge Bronson the compliment of a public dinner, and otherwise expressing their esteem for his character as a public officer and a pri-

vate citizen.
"In addition to this, a call has been issue for a meeting of the New York merchants, without distinction of party, at the Merchants Exchange, on Friday, to express the opinions of the mercantile community upon the subject. 'Since the formation of our government,' says

the notice published in the papers, 'an officer was never before removed for such a cause.'

Such is the feeling of that portion of the community which rarely expresses extreme partizan feeling, and, indeed, seldom entertains them. Such movements partizan feeling, and, indeed, seldom entertains them. Such movements, irrespective entirely of political bias, cannot fail to have an important effect upon public opinion. Well informed men do not hesitate to say, that with all the patronage of the custom-house thrown against it, the national democratic ticket is thousands of votes better off in New York city to-day than at any time before since its nomination."

The legislature of Vermont, by a ma ority of fifteen, has selected Mr. Robinson mocrat, to the governorship.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER OF A DIS INGUISHED DEMOCRAT IN NEW JERSEY .- "We have been trying to find a 'soft' in the Jerseys, but failed until yesterday, when I heard of one who was scared up in the woods of the State, and burra'd for Martin Van Buren."

The Albany papers record the fall of eight ches of snow on Monday last. It, however, melted nearly as fast as it fell.

JUDGE BRONSON'S LETTER OF '48. The much talked-of and no less pers

entleman, whose name heads this article, has y one of those chances, or rather mischan that sometimes befall men, become the object of general attention. He has not stirred him self in the slightest degree to court notoriety. le bas not sought the praise, nor has he me ted the censure that have been bestowed on nim. A peculiar conjuncture, not elicited by nimself, has made him the rallying cry of one party—the true party of the nation, and the obect of attack of the other party—the false and purious democracy of the country.

He was passive—he was a discreet, and laborious officer of the government, filling, with dignity and credit, a post that had been hrust on him, when the peculiar and much o-be-deplored conjuncture occurred, to which we allude. But it is not to praise Judge Bronon that we write these hasty lines; it is to de end him from a charge that, if proved, would almost hang him, but which, when proved on his adversaries, is the means of their salvation, advancement, and honor.

We thought that Judge Bronson's letter us, published in our paper of yesterday, would not only satisfy doubting friends, but would silence bitter foes. Not so, however. Such are the mighty interests—such the magnitude of the stake involved, that guilty or innocent false or true, honest or dishonest, Judge Bron son must fall. A victim is demanded. Be i a lamb or a lion's whelp, its blood must be shed to appease the angry spirits of the free-

His letter of '48 is dug up and brought to light. With a flourish of trumpets it is announced that he stands condemned by that letter as a freesoiler of the worst stamp.

We deny it. Leave his last letter to us or of view altogether. Take his letter of '48, isolated, unaided, and alone, and we deny the charge. If words mean any thing, the words of Judge Bronson, contained in that letter of 48, mean that he thinks the question of slavery ought, in all its forms, to be kept out of Congress. He is opposed to moving in it at all. He would leave slavery to remain uninterrupt ed where it already exists. He would have the territories to establish it, or not as they please when they form themselves into States.

That the north does not love the institu of slavery-that it does not enter into the feelings and sympathies of southern men in regard to it, we know and everybody knows. But some of the northern politicians have been true to all the constitutional rights of the south, and among them, we number with pleasure, the gentleman of whom we have spoken—Judge Bron son. We cannot now go further into this subject-but in a few days it is our purpose to take up his letter of '48, and consider it in all its bearings, showing as well where we agree, as where we do not agree with him. Our ob ject at present is only to meet and counterac the attack made on him, by the general asser tion that Judge Bronson is as much the friend of the south and its institutions, and the foe of freesoilers, as any man north of Mason and

GAS FOR HEATING AND COOKING.—We find in the New York Mirror the modus operandi by which heating and cooking by gas is to be accomplished. The common gas pipe is tapped at any point, an India rubber tube is attached by means of an ingenious coupling, composed in part of the same material, through which the gas is conducted to a small iron plate—not much larger than one's hand—that forms what may be called the stove. This plate is filled with perforations, containing asbestos, which concentrates and diffuses all the heat. Of its with confidence. To cook three pounds of mutton-chop takes just ten minutes of time, and costs only one-third of a cent; to boil a kettle, containing half a gallon of water, occupies exactly twelve minutes, and consumes less than a cubic foot of gas. To get up a breakfast of four dishes—say one for meats, a second for coffee, a third for potatoes, &c., and a fourth only three cents, and can all be done within fifteen minutes. Fifty dishes can be cooked at the same time, if desired. A fine large turkey was roasted at the Astor House, the other day, by this process.

PUBLIC LANDS IN MAINE .- On Friday, October 21, as we learn from the Portland State of Maine, the Maine commissioners, Messrs. Hamlin, Williams, and Fessenden, gave their approval to the deed of conveyance, by which the title of Massachusetts to any and all lands in Maine was transferred to that State. This conveyance covers all the legal and equitable interests of which the commonwealth was, or might be supposed to be possessed, so that, on the delivery of this deed, Maine becomes the owner of 1,100,000 additional acres of land, making, with her previous title, about two millions of acres in all. ber 21, as we learn from the Portland State of

INDIA.—The population of India is estimated by a writer in the Edinburgh Review at 150,000,000, of which about two-thirds are under the sway of Great Britain. This population is very unequally distributed. Some parts of the valley of the Ganges are as densely peopled as China, while other parts of India have but a slight population. There are, in this country, ten distinct nations, speaking ten different languages, with a great number of dialects. In all these languages and dialects foreign tongues intermingle—such as the Sanscrit, Arabic, and Persian. This foreign intermixture is greatest in the north part of Hinmixture INDIA.—The population of India is estimated mixture is greatest in the north part of Hindoostan, where all the Asiatic conquerors of he country have always entered.

SUNDAY IN SAN FRANCISCO .- An incider peculiarly characteristic of San Francisco occurred in the vicinity of the Plaza. In no other city in the United States could so striking a contrast between castes, the feelings and the education of the inhabitants be exhibited. Be-tween two and three o'clock, some Chinamen had erected a kind of show box on Bramnam place, for the exhibition of Punch and Judy, and had attracted a crowd, by means of gongs and other outrageous instruments. To this crowd the exhibition was made, at so much a crowd the exhibition was made, at so much a sight. Returning to the same place, two hours after, a crowd might still have been seen—but how striking the contrast! Instead of a display of puppets, a minister of the gospel was addressing his fellow men upon the truths of the bible, and invoking, from the same spot which he had occupied almost weekly for four years, the blessings of heaven upon his fellow men. This is one of the contrasts our city is men. This is one of the contrasts our city is constantly furnishing.—San Fran. Herald.

AGRICULTURE IN OHIO .- The Ohio Cultivo or says there will be seventy-five county fairs in Ohio this fall. This is double that of New York, and three or four times as many as any other State can boast.

THE WIFE'S CONSENT.—The Missouri legis-lature has a bill before it, in accordance with a suggestion in the Governor's message, to provide that no man be allowed to endorse a not without the consent of his wife, and that no en-dorsement shall be valid without such consent. From the New York Herald.

A meeting of the democratic re-(27th,) at the Stayvesant Institute, to hear the report of the committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions, expressive of the indignant sense of the national democrats in regard to the removal of Judge Bronson, in consequence on his refusal to become the tool of Van Buren

Marcy, and company.

Notwithstanding the wet weather there was in attendance a very good number, among whom were Hon. John Wheeler, Henry H. Morange, esq., Alderman Barr, Mr. George De Witt Clinton, Messrs. Hart, Androus, Mead, and

thers.
Alderman Barr called the committee to order when the sub-committee reported the following

resolutions:

"The general committee of the national democratic party of the city and county of New York, in view of the existing condition of political parties, and of recent occurrences under the administration of the general and State governments, and in justification of the position occupied by the national democracy of the north, pass unanimously the following resolves:

"I. That the great question, the annexation of Texas, upon which James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was nominated and elected President of the United States, which involved collaterally the questions of freesoil, abolitionism, and the rights of the

"1. That the great question, the annexation of Texas, upon which James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was nominated and elected President of the United States, which involved collaterally the questions of freesoil, abolitionism, and the rights of the States, met the early and earnest support of those this general committee now claim to represent; that the policy which marked that administration of the general government, in its declaration and conduct of the war with Mexico; in its acquisition of California and New Mexico; in its resistance to the corrupt policy of internal improvements by the general government; in its stern opposition to any infringement upon the rights or local institutions of our sister States, and in its advocacy of the doctrines of free trade, those whom this committee now represent were the honest and enthusiantic advocates of that policy, and each and all of those measures; that upon the nomination and election of James K. Polk and upon the policy adopted by him, and the measures consummated by his administration, the democratic party of this State first gave evidence that there were within its organization two interests, one rigidly maintaining national doctrines and State rights, and the other sectional in its character, and in favor of such legislation by the general government as would be violative of the compact, and would inevitably lead to a dissolution of this Union; and that we now insist, before the democracy of the State and the country, that they who, by the power of patronage known as freesoil democrats, are now attempting to control the democracy of the north, were then, and are now, that sectional party against which we have warred, and will continue to war to the end.

"2. That Lewis Cass was defeated in 1848 by a coalition made between this faction of freesoil democrats; and the and provoke the States to dissolution was grasped at and urged by these freesoil democrats; that the measures known as the compromise measures were resisted in their passage by every means which reckles

ranization.

"4. That while we admire the whole tone an sentiment of the inaugural, as in consonance with the sentiment and expectation of the country, we cannot resist the frank and full expression of our opinion that the President has adopted a policy in the selection of his advisers, and in his appointments to various places of high trust, which has created throughout the whole country a feeling of dissatisfaction and regret; that the appointment of the cabinet officer from this State was a selection unexpected and undesirable; that the consequence of that appointment, by the influence which it necessarily bestows, has been fatal to the harmony of the democratic party of the State, has vitalized and animated, and brought again into action, a dangerous freesoil faction, which public opinion, by the election of President Pierce, had consigned to death and burial.

"5. That we regard the recent removed from the

to death and burial.

"5. That we regard the recent removal from the office of collector of this port of the Hon. Greene C. Bronson, by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the manner and alleged reasons therefor, as an outrage unprecedented in the administration of this government; that we look at it not merely as an outrage unprecedented in the administration of this government; that we look at it not merely as the removal of one of our most distinguished citizens from a place he honored and graced, but as a startling attempt on the part of a high functionary of the general government to centralize, by its patronage, the politics of a sovereign State of this confederacy.

"6. That relying on the universally admitted integrity of those we represent, of their past and present adhesion to the policy and measures of the democratic party, as illustrated in their support of the administration of Mr. Polk, of the election of Gen. Cass, of the compromise measures, of the

democratic party, as illustrated in their support of the administration of Mr. Polk, of the election of Gen. Cass, of the compromise measures, of the election of the present chief magistrate, this general committee confide in the intelligence of the democratic party, north and south, to vindicate the national democracy of New York from any hireling slander calculated to raise a doubt as to the absolute right and necessity of their present position, and the honorable and patriotic motives which govern their conduct. That the principles of the "old line democracy" will find in each member of the party we represent a consistent and unber of the party we represent a consistent and un-

of the "old line democracy" will find in each member of the party we represent a consistent and unselfish advocate—and the administration of Gen. Pierce in all measures designed to establish these principles can rely on not a mere lip profession of "acquiescence," but that vigorous support which only honest men can give.

"7. That, as an emanation of these sentiments, and in accordance with the national democratic feeling of the State, we regard the support of the democratic State ticket headed by George W. Cliaton, as the vindication of the national sentiment, and as the only effective form in which the high handed exercise of power evidenced in the removal of the collector of the port can be emphatically rebuked."

These resolutions were received with load.

These resolutions were received with lo cheers, and unanimously adopted; after which the committee adjourned till Tuesday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

PRIZE FOR A NEW INVENTION.-Moses PRIZE FOR A NEW INVENTION.—Moses Y. Beach, the publisher and proprietor of the New York Sun, with his accustomed liberality to inventors, offers a prize of one thousand dollars to any person who will invent a feeding apparatus for his mammoth press that will feed in three thousand sheets per hour to every one of its eight cylinders; he also offers ten thousand dollars for the patent of such an invention. The offer, therefore, for the invention is eleven thousand dollars, and will be open to our inventors until the first of January, 1855. The circulation of the Sun, it is stated, has become so large that an invention of this kind is demanded, as the hand-feeders cannot exceed two thousand per hour each. It is desired than an edition of one hundred and twenty thousand of the Sun should be printed in five

The amusing performances, says a London paper, of some of the lucky diggers in Australia, who never possessed property before, are scarcely creditable. The best story we have heard is of a digger who came down with seven hundred pounds, and paid a man eight shillings a day as his companion to help him spend it.

dence of the New York Observe

Aug. 24.—We had a storm on the lake this evening. I had been watching for one, but it came at last, as storms of all sorts do, when we least expected it. For two or three days the weather had been very hot—so much so that I was not disposed to go tramping, even for the sake of climbing up a hill into a colder atmosphere. We had been lying off, too lazy to write or to read. So we went a fishing after dinner. The apostles went fishing. They fished all night, and caught nothing: we fished all the afternoon, and had the same success.

Just before nightfall the wind began to blow, all of a sudden, as if it had broken out in a new place. It blew all ways at once. The little skiffs that were out on the lake pulled in for shore with all haste, and, in less time than I have taken to tell of it, the scene of calm beauty, which the lake had presented, was changed to that of an angry tempest-tossed sea. The whole valley was filled with black, fierce clouds. Rigi was clothed with thunder. Pilatus was totally obscured. The storm was coming from his quarter, confirming the supersti-STORM ON LAKE LUZERNE.

tus was totally obscured. The storm was coming from his quarter, confirming the superstition of the natives, that his troubled spirit stirs the tempest. Through a single break in the clouds I could see the sunshine playing among the valleys away to the south, while darkness and gloom were all around me. The contrast was striking and peculiar to this region, when the transitions from one temperature to another rapid, and brings the results to view. On the were exceedingly curious, giving almost as many colors as the rainbow that now began to

many colors as the rainbow that now began to appear on the Rigi.

It was a beautiful bow. No rain had yet fallen upon me; but there on the side of that noble mountain, on whose summit I had spent the night, the blessed bow was resting; so pure, so glorious, so often watched by those I love, so full of sweet suggestions of God's promise, that I looked on it as on the face of a friend in a strange land. It is interested because the that I looked on it as on the face of a friend in a strange land. It is just such a bow as they have in America. The same sun and the same showers make it, and the same God hangs it out there, the sign of his faithfulness, the token of his love. Who can be afraid of a storm when the rainbow appears? But it faded, as all bright things fade, and the dark clouds grew darker, and a heavy clap of thunder in the west shook the Alps, and another, not preceded by a streak of chain lightning, leaping like a red serpent in the clouds, but by a broad lurid sheet of fire, filling the atmosphere, and then suddenly vanishing into darkness. The rain now came down in sheets; the wind blew with increasing down in sheets; the wind blew with increasing power, and for a few moments it did indeed appear as if the prince of the powers of the air had been suffered to reign, and he was doing his worst while he was left unchained. The ignor worst while he was left unchained. The ignorance of the people could readily be imposed upon, when such scenes as this are frequent; and I am told, in former times so strictly was the ascent of Mount Pilatus forbidden, lest a storm should be provoked by the intrusion, that a naturalist, Gessner, had to obtain a special license to pursue his investigations there. The storm was of short duration. But the night closed in with thick heavy clouds all around us. The hundreds, induced by the

night closed in with thick heavy clouds all around us. The hundreds, induced by the clear bright morning to go to the summit of Rigi for a sunset and sunrise, found that it is not the entertainment to which they were invited. In fall view from my window, though five hours distant, I can see where the clouds cap his head, where the rain is pouring there in torrents, when the western and eastern sky is enveloped in mists that obscure all view of the sun, and I have observed that, more than half of the time, there is as little to be seen from the summit of Rigi, as from the head of a barrel in a dark cellar. The sun is shining brightly now on the lake near me, and I look up and a great on the lake near me, and I look up and a great fleece, as if a thousand flocks had yielded theirs for a robe, is thrown over the crown of the mountain, making a veil that no glass can see

I sat in my open window taking a melan-choly pleasure in communing with the storm God was in it; and not before had I such a sense of his presence in the midst of these hills. I could hear his voice in the thunder, and the broad gleams of lightning were not unlike the glance of his eye. I could not look on them. He has said—no man shall see me and live. But I could trust him, and not tremble, for the two swallows that just now flew into the roo found a shelter from the storm, though they found a shelter from the storm, though they feel themselves lost and far from home; and I know that He who careth for the sparrow will not forget me, a wanderer, lonely often, and far from my home. Indeed, I rather love this commotion of the elements. It brings things together that well agree. These hills are fit to be a theatre of such a scene, and I have been wishing that before I left the foot of Pilatus, I might see a display of those terrors with which he was wont to frighten the natives. I have seen it now, and shall soon leave the presence of these mountains for those more sombre in their grandeur, but not more interesting in their

A WALK INTO THE COUNTRY.

Aug. 25.—The next morning the valleys and mountains were draped in that doubtful mist, which left it quite uncertain what sort of weather the day would prove. The landlord of the Swan secured are its world. the day would prove. The landlord of the Swan assured me it would not rain, and as this prediction was made at the risk of losing two guests in consequence, I was bound to respect his judgment. We resolved to trust it, and to make an expedition into the country behind Lucerne, cross some of the spurs of the mountains, come around by the foot of old Pilatus, and so make a contract of the spurs of the state of the spurs tains, come around by the foot of old Pilatus, and so return to our lodgings. The whole walk would be only about twelve or fifteen miles, and if we should lose our way and make it a little longer, why so much the better.

It was just eight in the morning as we left, and wandered slowly through the streets with our alpenstocks or pike-staffs in hand. We paused at a church door or two, and looked in, where a few were paying their silest described.

where a few were paying their silent devotions before the altar, with a single burning lamp, where a few were paying their silent devotions before the altar, with a single burning lamp, and passing out of the gate underneath one of the seven old feudal towers, we took the bank of the river Reuss, and walked by a pleasant path, expecting every moment to find a bridge, as our road was to lead us off to the west, and we must cross the stream to reach it. I asked a little girl, tending two babies in a cottage door, if there was any bridge in that direction, and her ready answer "Nein" or no, sent us about in a hurry. Here was the first mile thrown away, and, retracing our steps, we crossed at the bridge near the wall, and taking the high road toward Berne, were soon in the midst of rural Swiss valley scenery.

A path for a mile or more on the bank of the river, shaded by a row of fine trees, led along by the side of the carriage road, but we kept the track, having little desire to miss it again. Three miles of easy walk brought us past the

the track, having little desire to miss it again. Three miles of easy walk brought us past the village of Lucian to a bridge over a deep and frightful gorge, through which a mountain stream is rushing fifty or sixty feet below the bridge. Here it is compressed in one place to a passage it has worn for itself through the solid rock, and not more than three feet wide, but the bed of the ravine gives evidence that the torrent when swollen with melting snows in he torrent when swollen with melting snows in the torrent when swollen with melting snows in early summer, or by heavy rains, may be very terrible, so that this massive bridge, though very short, is required to resist its force. The sides of this ravine were so precipitous that we did not attempt the descent; but finding a path up the mountain, and learning from a peasant who we met that it would take us over into a vale that we wished to find, we struck into it, and climbed. The roots of trees in some places made a flight of steps, up which we walked, and all the way it was so steep that to get on required resolution and wind. But the ascent, though sharp, was very short, and in a few though sharp, was very short, and in a few minutes we reached a well made winding way, that led us into one of the loveliest vales I have A surgeon writes from the gold fields of Australia, to say that he has now discarded the ancet, and opens the vein with a pickaxe.

Institute we react a well as the loveliest vales I have national affection. In countries of industry and wealth the stream of events sweeps away door of a little dwelling and asked for milk.—

The farmer and his wife were sitting on wooden benches by a table, taking their meal; what meal it was I could not determine, as it was ten o'clock in the morning; too late for breakfast, too early for dinner; they had an earthen pot of weak coffee or something of the same color, and pieces of brown bread, which they dipped in and ate, taking a drink of the fluid now and

then, and apparently enjoying their frugal meal.

The old woman gave me a "Yah" in answer to my request for milk, and taking a glass tumbler from a closet, she wiped the dust out of it with her fingers, and going into a dark room, the dairy likely, she brought me a draught of as sweet milk as ever wet the lips of man or how. The cottage was not clear I are some as sweet milk as ever wet the lips of man or boy. The cottage was not clean, I am sorry to say it; but perhaps all other cottages are—this may be a rare exception. I looked up a flight of stairs, and the appearance of things there did not suggest to me the idea of taking lodgings, but giving the woman a bit of silver, for which she thanked me in German, I walked on, refreshed with the milk and the moment's rest while I was getting it.

A little further on, and a fine mansion, with castellated towers, stood on the rising hill, com-

castellated towers, stood on the rising hill, com-manding a wide prospect of mountain scenery, but the road did not lead us near to it. Perhaps the proprietor of the valley had his home up there, and the tenants below may not be thriving; certainly it looks as if there were wealth, taste, comfort, elegance in those old halls, and having had milk in the cottage, I presume I might have wine in the mansion.

We soon lost sight of every sign of a dwelling, and walked on through a pine forest, the saddest of all forests to tread in; the sighing of the air through the tree-tops making music "mournful to the soul." A water course, in hollowed logs carried through the woods, led on to a mill by the way-side, into which we entered to see a novel operation and as oneer a little

to see a novel operation, and as queer a little miller as anybody ever saw. The water turned an overshot wheel outside of the mill, and this an overshot wheel outside of the mill, and this turned two large wooden cog-wheels, which raised two beams and let them fall up and down, upon pine bark, which was thus pounded up fine enough to be used for tanning. But the miller who fed the mill with the bark was a man dwarf about three feet high, well enough proportioned, a stout, healthy fellow, forty years old. He looked up and laughed us a good morning, and went on with his work, which made such a noise that it was useless to converse. And just as we left the mill we met a woman And just as we left the mill we met a woman not more than three feet long, so nearly the same age and size, we could not but think they might be another remarkable pair of twins, who would have made the fortune of any body bring would have made the fortune of any body bringing them to America for exhibition. We were now in a manufacturing valley. The fine waterpower was improved to drive looms in a mill, where twenty girls were weaving, and when we passed, which was at 11 o'clock, they all quit for dinner, and trooped by us in rows of six abreast; hearty looking girls with no hats on, their hair braided and hanging in two strips half way to their feet. They seemed to be very happy among themselves, and modest and well-behaved as we walked along with them for a while.

Other establishments for working iron we in the same neighborhood, and a village called Kriens had some beautiful houses in it—one of kriens had some beautiful houses in it—one of them with twelve windows in a row in front, and three stories high, a fine mansion; and all of them were surrounded with flower gardens, tended with care, and glowing with splendid dahlias and other flowers. The best houses I have yet seen in Switzerland are covered, in-stead of clapboards, with small round-end shinstead of clapboards, with small round-end shingles, put on so neatly as to look like scollop shell work. The little models of Swiss cottages sold in America, and sold here at every turn, do not give a correct idea of any of the cottages that have yet fallen in my way. So we walked from one to another hamlet, studying life in these secluded places, where the habits of the people are quite unsophisticated as if they had neverbeen a mile from home—the children did not know of such a place as Lucerne, though not five miles off—but there was peace, order, thrift, and contentment—the mountains rise suddenly from behind their dwellings, and shelter them from the winds, and God watches them in the winter when the deep snow fills this vale, and winter when the deep snow fills this vale, and they are as contented as if they knew that peo-ple live on the other side of the hills. Some of the cottages were beautifully covered with grape vines, trained between the windows, and giving them an appearance of luxurious might be adopted in our country far more tha it is. The vine thus cultivated occupies no space that could otherwise be used, and is an ornament and protection, while it yields del cious and abundant fruit.

Our walk this morning of five hours brought us through this valley and back to Lucerne by one o'clock, and if there had been any good reason for it, we could have walked a dozen miles more toward night. Instead of that I took a nap, and wrote this letter before dark, making a fair day's work. We had ir day's work. We had been brought more immediately into contact with the country people, and saw more of their way of life, than we would have seen in a month of travel on the thoroughfares. None of the places we visited are even named in the guide books, and we thus had the pleasure of breaking out of the beaten path, and finding one that was new and interesting.

LAKE OF THE FOUR FOREST CANTONS.

The Lake of Lucerne is called the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons, a longer but a very appropriate name, as its shores are washed by four, and only four, of the Cantons of Switzerland—Lucerne, Uri, Unterwalden, and Schnytz. Above all the lakes of the country, and perhaps of the world, it is distinguished for the majesty of its scenery and the grandeur of its historical associations. I have a fear that my impressions of this lake may be regarded by my friends as more enthusiastic than just, and I am disposed to fortify my opinion by that of one whose authority will certainly be respected. Fortunately his opinion is quoted in the hand books, or I should not have had it to copy. Speaking of the classic associations with the lake and mountains around it, Sir James McIntosh says:

"It is upon this that the superiority of the he Four Forest Cantons, a longer but a very

"It is upon this that the superiority of the lake of Lucerne to all other lakes, or, as far as I know, to all other scenes upon earth depends. The vast mountains rising on every side, and closing at the end, with their rich clothing of closing at the end, with their rich clothing of wood, the soft spots of verdant pasture scattered at their feet, and sometimes on their breast, and the expanse of water, unbroken by islands, and almost undisturbed by any signs of living men, make an impression which it would be foolish to attempt to convey by words. The only memorials which would not disgrace such a scene as those of past ages renowned for heroism and virtue, and no part of the world is more full of such venerable ones."

The shores of this lake are the scenes of William Tell's illustrious deeds, and the theatre also of modern deeds of valor not surpassed by those of ancient times. It was the contemplation of the moral as well as the physical sublime in this region, that led the same elegant author to write:

lime in this region, that led the same elegant author to write:

"The combination of whatever is grandest in nature, with whatever is pure and sublime in human conduct, affected me more powerfully in the passage of this lake than any scene which I had ever seen. Perhaps neither Greece nor Rome would have had such power over me. They are dead. The present inhabitants are a new race, who regard with little or no feeling the memorials of former ages. This is, perhaps, the only place in our globe where deeds of pure virtue, ancient enough to be venerable, are consecrated by the religion of the people, and continue to command interest and reverence. No local superstition so beautiful and so moral anywhere exists. The inhabitants of Thermopyle or Marathon know no more of those famous spots than that they are so many square feet of earth. England is too extensive a country to make Runnymede an object of national affection. In countries of industry and wealth the stream of events sweeps away